



## Fast Facts

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### Morbidity and Mortality

**Tobacco use leads to disease and disability.**

- Smoking causes cancer, heart disease, stroke, and lung diseases (including emphysema, bronchitis, and chronic airway obstruction).<sup>1</sup>
- For every person who dies from a smoking-related disease, 20 more people suffer with at least one serious illness from smoking.<sup>2</sup>

**Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death.**

- Worldwide, tobacco use causes more than 5 million deaths per year, and current trends show that tobacco use will cause more than 8 million deaths annually by 2030.<sup>3</sup>
- In the United States, tobacco use is responsible for about one in five deaths annually (i.e., about 443,000 deaths per year, and an estimated 49,000 of these tobacco-related deaths are the result of secondhand smoke exposure).<sup>1</sup>
- On average, smokers die 13 to 14 years earlier than nonsmokers.<sup>4</sup>

### Costs and Expenditures

**The cigarette industry spends billions each year on advertising and promotions.<sup>5</sup>**

- \$12.5 billion total spent in 2006
- \$34 million spent a day in 2006

### **Tobacco use costs the United States billions of dollars each year.**

- Cigarette smoking costs more than \$193 billion (i.e., \$97 billion in lost productivity plus \$96 billion in health care expenditures).<sup>1</sup>
- Secondhand smoke costs more than \$10 billion (i.e., health care expenditures, morbidity, and mortality).<sup>6</sup>

### **State spending on tobacco control does not meet CDC-recommended levels.<sup>7,8</sup>**

- Collectively, states have billions of dollars available to them—from tobacco excise taxes and tobacco industry legal settlements—for preventing and controlling tobacco use. States currently use a very small percentage of these funds for tobacco control programs.
- In 2011, states will collect \$25.3 billion from tobacco taxes and legal settlements, but states are spending only 2% of the \$25.3 billion on tobacco control programs.
- Investing only about 15% (i.e., \$3.7 billion) of the \$25.3 billion would fund every state tobacco control program at CDC-recommended levels.

## **Tobacco Use in the United States**

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### **Percentage of U.S. adults who were current smokers in 2009:<sup>9</sup>**

- 20.6% of all adults (46.6 million people)
- 21.3% of African American adults
- 23.2% of American Indian/Alaska Native adults
- 12.0% of Asian American adults
- 14.5% of Hispanic adults
- 22.1% of white adults

#### **NOTES:**

–Adult is defined as 18 years of age or older.

–Current smokers are defined as persons who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who, at the time of interview, reported smoking every day or some days.

–Percentage for Asian American adults does not include Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

### **Thousands of young people and adults begin smoking every day.<sup>10</sup>**

- Each day, about 3,450 young people between 12 and 17 years of age smoke their first cigarette.
- Each day, about 850 persons younger than 18 years of age begin smoking on a daily basis.
- Each day, about 2,200 adults 18 years of age or older begin smoking on a daily basis.

### Many adult smokers want or try to quit smoking.

- Approximately 70% of smokers want to quit completely.<sup>11</sup>
- Approximately 45% of smokers attempted to quit in 2008.<sup>12</sup>

#### NOTES:

–See CDC's [Smoking Cessation](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/cessation/quitting/index.htm) ([/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/cessation/quitting/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/cessation/quitting/index.htm)) fact sheet for more information.

–"Attempted to quit" is defined as smokers who reported that they stopped smoking for at least 1 day in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking.

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## For Further Information

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